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THOUGHTS,

ENGLISH and IRISH,

ON THE

PENSION-LIST

OF

IRELAND.

Tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.

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THE CHURCH

OF THE

UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

AND

THE

WORLD

OF

THE

PRESENT

AND

FUTURE

THOUGHTS, &c.

THE enormous list of pensions upon the establishment of Ireland, (a country, which, except only so far as we can profit by it, we generally in this island affect to despise) exhibited to public view in the course of the last winter, has occupied my attention almost uniformly since I saw it, and now engages me, for once at least, to shew myself in print. I own I should think it a most pitiable circumstance, if so abundantly pregnant a text should escape without a comment: and in commenting upon it, the difficulty will not be where to begin, or how to continue, but when to leave off.

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THERE

THERE are several points of view wherein this Pension-List may be considered, in every single one of which it must afford ample scope for very serious speculation. Whether we regard the sum total, the accumulated burden—Whether we look into its distribution, the apportionment of its parts—Whether we consider the numbers of this army of pensioners, as a band of court minions, ever ranged on the side of the minister of the day—Or, whether we condescend to analyse the ministerial legion, to search into the merits of each individual respectively, who personally contributes to compose the corps, and to endeavour with the sharpest eye of the most penetrating sagacity to discover on what services, whether actually performed, or even barely attempted, he founds his claim to a support from the kingdom of Ireland—In fine, whether we view
this

this heterogeneous catalogue of English, Dutch, French, German, Scotch and Irish names, with the several sums thereunto annexed, as immediately oppressive in an extreme degree to our sister nation, or as eventually destructive to our own rights and liberties, we shall find it a mill-stone about the neck of either country, which, if not cast off in time, will sink us both in the sea.

I AM a man who live entirely out of the sphere of the court, and have never been cheared in all my life by the moonshine of court-promises; much less have I ever basked in the sunshine of court-favour: yet it did not escape my knowledge at the time, (if universal uncontradicted report was to be credited) nor has it hitherto escaped my memory, that promises had been made, and such promises as indeed ought to be held always MOST

SACRED, that no addition should be heaped on the load which then actually incumbered that establishment. And now I cannot help seeing (if the public prints really set forth, as they pretend, *authentic copies of the lists of pensions on the civil and military establishments of Ireland, returned to the house of commons of that kingdom, pursuant to their order in November last*) that, in defiance of those promises, if such really existed as every body believed, and in utter disregard to the complaints of a loyal people, an additional burden has been laid on those lists, within these six years last past, exceeding in the whole twenty thousand pounds *per annum*.

THE word of a minister is frail even to a proverb. But the word of his master should, if I may venture so to express myself, bear always along with it “confirmation strong
“ as

“ as proofs of holy writ.” Nor should it ever carry about it so much as a “ loop or hinge to hang a doubt “ on.” Clear, fair, and explicit, should be the declarations of Him, to whom millions look up for the security and preservation of all that is dear to them. Clear, fair, and explicit, I doubt not, are all such as flow purely from himself. For goodness and amiableness hold their temple in his breast. But if any minister has ever dared, conscious that his own professions could meet no credit, to prostitute the royal word for the purpose of deceit, and of screening himself from the odium, perhaps the punishment, due to his premeditated treachery, let us not suspect the purity, the unsullied purity of the sacred fountain, but let us drag from behind the throne the wretch who has been base enough to attempt to pollute it, and render him a tremendous

dous example to prove to all future miscreants, who might wish equally to betray, that the royal character is not to be sported with wantonly with impunity, that the royal name is not to be used as a talisman for deception, that so audacious an artifice, instead of extenuating, is an aggravation of his crime, and that an injured people know how, by one just and well-timed blow, to vindicate at once the honour of their sovereign, and take vengeance for their own wrongs.

BUT let us suppose for a moment, that no such promise was ever made in the sacred name of majesty, as I am certain none such was made by the command, or under the sanction, or with the privity of the father of his people : for had any been so made, sure I am it would have remained to this day, and to all future time, inviolate. Let us even suppose,

pose, I say, that report, though received so universally, was a liar; and that no traiterous vicegerent had the hardiness to throw the veil of his royal master's authority over his own vile turpitude, as a cloak at once to screen him from punishment, and to cover his shame. Let us then consider the grievance, accumulated as it now stands, and abstracted totally from every idea of promise to stop its further progress, at any time said to be made, whether such idea be in fact true or false.

AND in truth it is upon this footing, I mean that of its own intrinsic merits, that every serious question, whether of great or small import, ought always to be discussed. RIGHT and WRONG, so far forth as they may be discovered, (and it seldom chances that either is much involved in obscurity) are the rules whereby
we

we should invariably strive to regulate our own conduct, and to judge of all matters that come in any sort under our deliberation. When what has been *done* lies before us for our censure or applause, what has been *said* about it is very little to the purpose : at most it amounts only to a personal consideration, respecting the opinion we shall entertain, in consequence thereof, of the ability and integrity of the *sayer*. The fine, the banishment, or even the execution, of one or more grand delinquents, though highly consonant to strict justice, and most exemplary to posterity, would afford but little real satisfaction to present sufferers, while the substantial grievance still remained unredressed. And I cannot forbear taking this occasion to express a hearty wish, that in all political, and indeed in all other, disquisitions, things and not men, facts and not sentiments, actions
and

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and not professions, met with greater attention than they now generally receive.

WHAT first strikes our notice in this long roll of pensions is, the enormity of the sum total: for in matters of account we commonly cast our eyes first towards the bottom. The sum, then, drained annually from the coffers of Ireland, from the coffers of a country whose poverty we actually hold, or at least affect to hold, in contempt, yet whose commerce we cramp, and whose manufactures in many severe instances we prohibit—the annual sum, I say, drained in pensions, that is, *without an equivalent*, from that miserably oppressed and exhausted kingdom, and thrown into the pockets of such worthy personages as administration has from time to time been pleased, whether through policy, good-liking, or caprice,

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price, whether for services public, or private, past, present, or future, or whether in sober sadness for no services at all, to gratify with yearly revenues, at the expence of a wretched race of savages, who live on butter-milk and potatoes—the sum, I say, thus drawn annually from the vitals of Ireland, and thrown into the ministerial *pool* to be sported for, amounts to no less, if that schedule speaks truth, than to fourscore and five thousand pounds.

I CANNOT help thinking, that upon this occasion the people of Ireland might with very great justice, and no little propriety, apply to us, their good neighbours, the words of Shylock the jew to the merchant of Venice.

“ Three thousand ducats ! ’tis a good round sum---

“ Signior Antonio, many a time and oft

“ On the Rialto you have rated me,

“ Call’d

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- " Call'd me rank misbeliever, cut-throat dog,
" And spit upon my jewish gaberdine ;
" Still have I borne it with a patient shrug.
" Well then, it now appears you need my help :
" Go to then, you come to me, and you say,
" Shylock, *We would have monies.*---You say so,
" You, that did void your rheum upon my beard,
" And foot me, as you spurn a stranger cur
" Over your threshold : *money* is your suit.
" What should I say to you ? Should I not say,
" Hath a dog money ? Is it possible
" A cur can lend three thousand ducats ? Or
" Shall I bend low, and in a *bondman's* key,
" With 'bated breath, and whispering humbleness
" Say this ? Fair Sir, you spit on me last Wednesday,
" You spurn'd me such a day, another time
" You call'd me dog, and for these courtesies
" I'll lend you thus much monies."

The principal difference between the two pictures is this : in the case between the individuals, the question regarded no more than a *loan*, and that to be repaid not only with interest, but with usury ; in the case between the kingdoms, an *absolute gift* is the object, and that without an idea of equivalent or retribution.

WONDERFUL as it may seem ! The money actually is, however, by some strange means or other, squeezed in gross out of the bogs, or extracted chymically from the potatoes of that unfortunate country.— Let us proceed then, if we may venture, to pry a little into its application. The number of names on the list, upon roughly running my finger over it, I find to exceed in the whole two hundred. It is not material to be exact ; nor indeed is it possible, for sometimes *children* are named, without specifying how many. Suppose then at a general guess, and probably not wide of the mark, the pensioners on Ireland to be two hundred and fifty. These fourscore and five thousand pounds equally distributed amongst them would make a very comfortable provision for each, and afford a competency perhaps adequate to the merits of the majority—at least to their merits

rits towards that particular country from whence they derive their subsistence. Three hundred and forty hard pounds *per annum*, even of Irish currency, form in my opinion a revenue most amply sufficient to be allotted gratuitously to any person, who, whether through age, indolence, infirmity, or misfortune, is obliged thus to throw himself, as I may say, upon the *country*, as decayed house-keepers are said to fall upon the *parish*. But, looking into the list, I see it fraught with the most hideous disproportions, consisting of all the varieties of appointment from five thousand pounds to poor twenty.

LET me confess though, with a glowing heart, that in some of the capital instances there is the fairest claim to warrant such a distinction. No honour can be too high, no emolument to support the dignity of that
ho-

honour too large, for any branch of that illustrious family, which was specially chosen to defend and maintain those sacred rights and liberties, religious and civil, which were rescued from the fangs of despotism by our brave and pious ancestors, and whereof I trust that a descendant of George the Third will be the guardian, protected by heaven, and supported by a free, happy, and truly loyal people, to the latest posterity. All the gentlemen of Ireland, with whom I have casually conversed on this subject, have, so far from murmuring at these royal appointments, esteemed, as they have testified by the warmest expressions, themselves and their country highly honoured in contributing so largely to the support of their beloved sovereign's renowned house: happy in the idea, that thereby the royal annuitants are the better enabled to maintain their superior rank with due dignity,

nity, magnificence, and splendour, and to indulge the natural propensities of their princely genius in the practice of every shining, every prince-becoming virtue.

BUT they lament, and I wonder, that this distinction is not kept up more strongly. “An * English earl,” say they, “whom we know but by
“the pension-list, and the court-calendar, stands higher in our account
“than either of the royal brothers.
“And pray who is this *Christian Shroder*, who has merited, we must
“suppose, because she has obtained,
“an additional claim of ministerial
“grace to a cool thousand every year
“from our purses, though we are
“much inclined to think, whoever
“the lady may be, that her former

* This earl, since these sheets were written, has paid the debt he owed to *nature*, but neither his heirs nor executors will probably ever pay the debt he owed to *Ireland*.

“thou-

“ thousand of Irish pin-money was
“ full as much as she could be fairly
“ and honestly entitled to. Lord Har-
“ rington we well remember, as well
“ as his lady, with whom some of us
“ have had the pleasure of a most inti-
“ mate acquaintance. His father, we
“ can recollect, was not the most po-
“ pular man in our country some
“ twenty years since: however, we
“ do not very much at present grudge
“ the family their pension of two
“ thousand six hundred pounds *per*
“ *annum*; in the first place, because
“ the sum is so trifling in itself, and
“ in the next, (which is a reason that
“ perhaps influences us no less) be-
“ cause it is certainly to expire next
“ year. The secretary we actually
“ hoped to have escaped from scot-
“ free. He had come over to us a
“ simple scribe, and we sent him
“ back, we may say, a pharisee.
“ Plain Mr. Edward Weston, or, if
“ you

“ you will, Edward Weston, Esquire,
“ which was the amplest of his addi-
“ tions when he first set foot on Hi-
“ bernia's too hospitable shore, re-
“ turned to England *right honourable*,
“ and a member of parliament. But,
“ alas! a mouth that from infancy
“ has been fed with the pap of office
“ is not apt to rest satisfied with such
“ aërial diet. Though *pede claudo*,
“ he at length followed the steps of his
“ deceased master; and, after above
“ a dozen years absence, came flap
“ upon us with a bill at sight for near
“ ten thousand pounds. Long live
“ the brave Hawke to enjoy the
“ fruits of his victory! Never was
“ Ireland ungrateful to her preservers
“ and defenders. Therefore, once
“ more, gallant captain, all hail to
“ thy glories! Long flourish the lau-
“ rels that so nobly adorn thy brow!
“ And if our little aid can in any sort
“ contribute to water, and keep them
D fresh,

“ fresh, with the cheerfullest grati-
“ tude we shall ever bestow it, with
“ cordial confidence receive it always
“ as thy due. Prince Ferdinand of
“ Brunswick, or Duke Ferdinand of
“ Brunswick, as may best please his
“ ear, is (to be sure there is no deny-
“ ing it) a mighty great general, near-
“ ly related, as we hear with infinite
“ satisfaction, to the King of Prussia;
“ he *managed* the war in Germany to
“ no small *advantage* to the *common*
“ *cause*, and so became fairly entitled
“ to four thousand pounds a year
“ upon any one establishment in Eu-
“ rope—for the present he happens
“ to be fixed upon our’s. Augustus
“ Schutz’s representatives are proba-
“ bly *his* countrymen: but, whoever
“ they may be, it is not so much our
“ business to enquire after their cha-
“ racters and connections, as to pro-
“ vide a fund for paying them twelve
“ hundred pounds annually for ten
“ years

“ years to come. Manon Senry de
“ Olivier’s poor sixty pound stipend
“ might pass without notice, did not
“ the name demand some attention,
“ as being altogether new in our coun-
“ try; and whether it belongs to
“ male, female, or hermaphrodite,
“ we confess ourselves totally at a loss
“ to divine. George Charles for a
“ long time passed for a fictitious ap-
“ pellation with us; but at length
“ we have discovered that it is a fair,
“ though at the same time it must be
“ allowed to be a very free, translation
“ from the Italian. It is English, it
“ seems, for Count Viri, the late Sar-
“ dinian minister, who so kindly me-
“ diated for us, and for our brethren
“ of Great-Britain, the late salutary
“ peace. As we have the exclusive
“ honour of paying this political piper,
“ it is to be presumed that we enjoy
“ the greatest share of the pleasure
“ and profit of his lullaby: and in

“ truth we observe, that most of you
 “ gentlemen of England utterly dis-
 “ claim the minutest participation of
 “ either. One thousand pounds *per*
 “ *annum* for thirty-one years is his
 “ Excellency’s reward.--*Quære*, Whe-
 “ ther his peace will last to see out
 “ half his salary? Four thousand
 “ pounds yearly for thirty-one years
 “ to the representative of her chastity-
 “ ship, the countess of Yarmouth!
 “ Just nicked too before the close of
 “ the critical year, 1760. Thrice
 “ shameful brand of disgrace! Can
 “ we look on without glowing with
 “ the most indignant resentment, and
 “ tamely behold the treasure of our
 “ country thus prostituted to the
 “ equally absurd and vile purpose of
 “ posthumous pandarism? ———

——— *fuit ante Helenam Cunnus teter-
 rima Belli Causa* ———

“ this provocation is almost sufficient
 “ to add another instance to the num-
 “ ber,

“ ber. Allen Lord Bathurst two
“ thousand pounds a year for life—a
“ very good old nobleman, we are
“ told, and extremely hearty for his
“ age—but the misfortune is, we
“ neither *see*, nor *feel*, any thing of
“ his goodness in Ireland, and our
“ *hearing* is not the only sense we
“ could wish to have gratified. Would
“ this venerable peer condescend to
“ cross the water, and do us the fa-
“ vour to spend the remainder of his
“ days with us, we promise him a
“ most cordial and hospitable recep-
“ tion, and shall quaff bumpers of
“ claret to his health every afternoon.
“ His lordship will find a most excel-
“ lent companion in his brother pen-
“ sioner Baron Dawson, whose lively
“ wit and entertaining hilarity may
“ half do the office of Medea’s kettle
“ for him. No one grudges the Ba-
“ ron his eight hundred pounds a year,
“ well earned by long and honour-
“ able

“ able services upon the bench : nor
“ is there much repining at the *hono-*
“ *rarium quid* bestowed upon three
“ more superannuated judges, two of
“ whom were chief justices : yet it is
“ observable, by the bye, that *that*
“ chief, who had the good fortune to
“ be a native of your country, who
“ migrated to Ireland but temporarily
“ for his convenience, and who, that
“ purpose completely answered, is
“ now snugly settled once more
“ amongst you, draws by two hundred
“ pounds a larger annual income from
“ its treasury than his brother chief,
“ who was so unlucky as to draw his
“ first breath on the wrong side of the
“ water : yet in rank this latter had
“ the *pas* of precedence, as far as the
“ King’s-Bench is distant from the
“ Common-Pleas ; and we are yet
“ to learn, that this established dis-
“ tinction was compensated by any
“ striking superiority in the abilities
“ of

“ of the former. Next after the
“ learned chief-justice of the Com-
“ mon-Pleas stands a five-hundred-
“ pounder, with a devilish odd name,
“ the growth of the lord knows what
“ climate or soil ! We are well pleased
“ to see the patriotic, the truly patri-
“ otic society of Dublin, which con-
“ sists of a number of the most public-
“ spirited of our nobility and gentry,
“ incorporated for the laudable pur-
“ poses of improving agriculture, ma-
“ nufactures, and the arts, in our too
“ long neglected country — We are
“ indeed well pleased to see that society
“ supplied with an annuity of five
“ hundred pounds, in aid of the fund
“ arising from their private contribu-
“ tions. But when the very next
“ article exhibits DOUBLE THAT SUM
“ thrown into the lap of a woman, of
“ whom we are told no more than that
“ her name, which was once Palmer,
“ is now changed to Finch, and that
“ her

“ her husband’s christian name hap-
“ pens to be Edward, we turn away
“ from the vile scroll, quite sick with
“ indignation, resentment, and dis-
“ gust.---Light lie the earth upon
“ good old Catherine Talbot, whose
“ bones at length find rest, and whose
“ spirit is released, after sixty-four
“ long years lamenting her separation
“ from a fond and gallant husband,
“ who gloriously fell fighting against
“ the enemies of his country ! Fifty
“ poor pounds *per annum*, from the
“ treasury of that kingdom whereof
“ he was a native, made the whole of
“ the scanty pittance allotted to sup-
“ port thy bodily frame during that
“ tedious period. Thou receivedst it
“ with content, blessing the hand
“ which dealt it out, and calmly
“ waiting with pious resignation for
“ the happy moment that should re-
“ store thee to thy Lord !---But who
“ have we here ? Lady Kilmanseg se-
“ ven

“ ven hundred and fifty pounds a year
“ *for her life*---and lo ! five hundred
“ more *for changing her name* !---We
“ can well conceive, that it must have
“ been a prodigiously agreeable cir-
“ cumstance to the lady to change a
“ name, or, if you please, title so
“ uncouthly founding as the afore said
“ with its termination in *eg* : but why
“ *our* poor country should pay a *quit-*
“ *rent* for such change we can no
“ more conceive, than we can the na-
“ ture of her ladyship’s original de-
“ mand upon it. Whenever a wan-
“ ing sub-minister of state grows so
“ crazy in his constitution as to be
“ unfit for actual service, or so slab-
“ beringly leaky as to render it unsafe
“ to trust him any longer with the se-
“ cret of affairs, regard is still due to
“ the memory of past labours, more
“ especially if there be no defect in
“ present pliancy of inclination : such
“ a man too, if disgusted, might blurt

E

“ out

“ out ugly anecdotes---Discard not
“ therefore disgracefully, O ye British
“ premiers ! his innocent, yet dan-
“ gerous non-effectiveness. What can
“ be easier than to GRANT HIM a
“ trifling annuity of two thousand
“ pounds for life on the establishment
“ of Ireland ? 'tis done in a twinkling.
“ And should he chance to have two
“ boys, it will cost but two scrapes of
“ the pen more to throw in their lives
“ too. The island of Delos, as we
“ have read in antient story, after
“ floating up and down, backwards
“ and forwards, and veering about to
“ every point of the compass, for a
“ series of ages, by the interposition
“ of some deity became stationary at
“ last.---You may find an accurate
“ account of the whole process of the
“ affair, in any book that describes the
“ old Heathen mythology.---Not one
“ jot less wonderful is a phenomenon
“ that we see treated of in a very mo-
“ dern

“ dern publication, namely, *Camden’s*
“ *Hibernia*. Heaven only knows how
“ soon the unfriendly interposition of
“ some political God may fix the pre-
“ sent float, by chaining it fast to the
“ rocks of our hapless isle, already
“ sinking under the weight of her own
“ stupendous mountains, as well as of
“ those which her next neighbours
“ have shoved from their sides upon
“ her. The sword of the fire of Jesse-
“ ryes hangs over our heads suspended
“ by a thread, which the scissars of
“ Augustus (now equally decisive
“ with the scissars of fate) at this very
“ moment seem closing to cut in
“ twain *. For Miss Nancy, while

* The scissars have since closed, and the thrust has taken place.---In these slippery times, when *revolution* principles are so *literally* adhered to, however their *spirit* is counteracted or contemned, whoever wishes to communicate his thoughts upon any political arrangement to the public, in order to be tolerably sure of his ground, ought to write, print, and publish within the compass of an hour.

“ the multitudinous Quibus Fles-
 “ trin her brother rested content with
 “ the stile and title of the great com-
 “ moner, five hundred Irish pounds a
 “ year were thought a sufficient in-
 “ come: but no sooner did the man-
 “ mountain point his crutch towards a
 “ peerage, than it was judged expe-
 “ dient to add five hundred more to
 “ her revenues, the better, we sup-
 “ pose, to enable her in some sort to
 “ keep pace with that astonishing
 “ cripple, whose vaultings, and ba-
 “ lancements, and curvetings on the slack
 “ rope, have so long been the admira-
 “ tion and amazement of Europe.—
 “ Apropos to the man-mountain---
 “ his friend and * vindicator, Thomas
 “ Cummings, gentleman, is set down
 “ at five hundred pounds annually for

* See a most extraordinary letter in the Gazetteer,
 vouching the capacity and abilities of Mr. Pitt on the
 credit of the writer, in the true *meo periculo*, BENT-
 LEIAN style, and signed THOMAS CUMMINGS.

“ thirty-

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“ thirty-one years. We remember
“ this gentleman a writing-master in
“ Dublin, ; though Scotland, we think,
“ claims the honour of his birth.
“ From this peaceable direction of
“ the use of his fingers, best becom-
“ ing the meekness of his profession as
“ a quaker, he apostatized in the late
“ war to the superintendence of the
“ carnal arm, and dealing about his
“ blows lustily and successfully amongst
“ the Negroes, as his great patron
“ conquered America in Germany, so
“ he laid a tribute upon Ireland in
“ Senegal. The Gaspar Grevenkops,
“ and the rest of the tooth-breaking
“ names, that figure it away so flaunt-
“ ingly upon our motley list, perhaps
“ this sagacious gentleman may be
“ able to decypher: for our parts
“ we give them up, as beyond the
“ reach of our algebra.---

“ You

“ You gentlemen of England per-
“ haps may object, by way of *extenu-*
“ *ation*, (for you are too sensible to
“ think it can amount to a *defence*)
“ of the charge we have brought
“ against the ministerial ruling pow-
“ ers, relative to the unjust, unequal,
“ and partial application, apportion-
“ ment, and distribution of the enor-
“ mous sum levied annually upon Ire-
“ land for payment of pensions---You
“ may object, that you see the names
“ of many natives of that kingdom
“ upon the list, some graced with
“ large sums, and for considerable
“ terms of years.---Granted, granted,
“ dear sirs---and of our pensionary
“ grievances this is none of the least.
“ For, who are these *elect*, thus spe-
“ cially chosen out of the general body
“ of their reprobated countrymen to
“ batten on the spoils of their plun-
“ dered country? Are they men who
“ have done it the most signal services
“ in

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“ in the senate, or in the field ? Are
“ they men the most eminent for
“ integrity, or public spirit ? Are they
“ men the most exemplary in morals,
“ or religion ? Are they men reclaimed
“ from vice, and won over by these
“ stipends to the practice of virtue ?
“ Are they men whose necessities
“ might have driven them to desperate
“ courses, but who by these means
“ are placed out of the sphere of temp-
“ tation ? Are they men who through
“ misfortune, or not unpardonable
“ imprudence, or the unrelenting
“ cruelty of unnatural kindred, had
“ fallen, and were kept down, far be-
“ low that rank in life, which their
“ birth and education had entitled
“ them to maintain ?---How many of
“ these pensions are granted to Irish-
“ men on the principles of *haud facile*
“ *emergunt quorum virtutibus obstat res*
“ *angusta domi, or paulum sepultæ distat*
“ *inertiæ celata virtus* ?---If not to
“ such

“ such men, or *on* such principles, let
“ the lord lieutenants and their secre-
“ taries for twenty years past declare,
“ to what sort of Irishmen, and on
“ what sort of principles, and for what
“ stipulated purposes, pensions have
“ within their memory been granted
“ on the establishment of Ireland.
“ Let them

“ A tale unfold
“ To harrow up the soul, freeze the *free* blood,
“ Make each particular hair to stand on end,
“ Like quills upon the fretful porcupine.”
“ But most probably they will chuse
“ to be silent on this head, lest the
“ porcupine’s quills should fly out in
“ their faces.---For our own parts, we
“ like not to pry into the works of
“ darkness, nor indeed is there occa-
“ sion for our taking upon us so dis-
“ gustful an office. You gentlemen
“ of England will readily judge, from
“ the general complexion of such of
“ *your own* countrymen as you find
“ upon

“ upon our list, what *merits* are most
“ likely to have predominated with
“ us.”

THUS, as well as my memory serves me, have I thrown together the remarks, which at various seasons, and on several occasions, I have heard divers gentlemen of our sister kingdom throw out on the subject of this burdensome imposition; in some places, I will confess, a little heightened in colouring by my own poor pencil, especially where I happened, from my situation here, to be acquainted with certain anecdotes, and *traits* of character, that may probably have escaped gentlemen usually resident in Ireland.

BUT it is high time for me now to speak entirely my own language. As it is natural to the Hibernian to think primarily, if not solely, of exonerating his country; it is equally so to the Briton to lean his principal atten-

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tion towards that side of the question, which seems to press hardest upon the prosperity of the greater isle. And I must confess that, although upon the whole I cannot help pretty strongly agreeing with my fellow-subjects on the other side of the water in the justice of their complaints, I am so self-interested as to feel a far greater share of uneasiness when I look forward to the evil prospect which this unnatural excrescence, this overgrown wen, as I may call it, opens to the constitution of Great-Britain, than when I cast my eyes for the moment on her sickly sister, and observe to how low a state it has already reduced her health.

THE number of strange names, with large annual sums annexed to them, which appear in the list before us, belonging, I take for granted, to some persons or other, but to whom I profess myself equally at a loss with
my

my Irish friends to divine, fills my mind with apprehensions which I cannot conceal. George Charles, it has been observed, is English for count Viri: may not Christian Shroder be High Dutch for some familiar English name? Members of the Irish house of commons, I understand, are not disqualified from sitting in parliament by accepting a pension during pleasure. Several, therefore, of their names appear fairly on the list. In members of our house such acceptance would create an absolute disqualification. Throughout the whole catalogue, therefore, not one of their names can by any means be discovered in that precarious predicament. But, as I said before, who knows what a significant meaning the words Christian Shroder might carry, if freely and fairly translated into English?

THE unfulled chastity of our present house of commons mocks at all imputation. But the grave page of history informs us but too surely that parliaments have been corrupt and venal heretofore. One, scarce a century old, stands stigmatized upon record with the odious epithet of the PENSIONARY parliament. Men still are but men ; nor have they, as I believe, made any very considerable progress since that æra in casting off the frailties and infirmities of human nature. Now heaven forefend that I should for one moment deem it possible, even in the wantonness of imagination, that the chastity of the present commons could ever be seduced, by the most serpentinely subtile ministerial wiles, to succumb to prostitution ! But my apprehension is, and a grievous one I confess it, that the generality of my rough countrymen are not possessed with the same spirit of implicit faith

as myself: and to minds naturally jealous in regard to every point that may, however distantly, affect their political liberty, and peculiarly so in regard to the conduct of their representatives in parliament, I fear that, so long as this mysterious catalogue exists, food will be administered, however unjustly, for suspicion. My wish is to remove even the *penumbra* of distrust; nor can I rest satisfied in my own private conviction, that a British house of commons is immaculately chaste, unless it publicly enjoys a reputation superior to CALPHURNIAN chastity.

BUT, unsuspected immediately in their own proper persons, as all our representatives must assuredly be, does not this Irish engine of ministerial construction, and perpetually under ministerial direction, open a wide door to collateral influence? May not a hand-

handsome *douceur* to a needy relation, who might otherwise become a burden, or a disgrace to the family, operate forcibly upon the *gratitude* of some of our members, more especially in this *sentimental* age of *fine feelings*? And will not this fine-spun, hyper-hypocritical system of affected acknowledgement for indirect obligation, however conformable to the modern high notions of strict delicacy, and nice honour, bring matters about precisely to the same substantial state as the old blunt *quid pro quo*? Let us twist and twine ever so much, like father Foigard in the play, to fritter away a word by jesuitical distinctions, a bribe will still be *logique* a bribe, however we strive to soften it into a favour, or a gratification.

SOME fourscore years since, the cure of a mad patriot, an enthusiastic declaimer against corrupt administrations,

tions, a fellow always bellowing out,
like Addison's Cato,

“ Oh ! liberty ! oh ! virtue ! oh ! my country !
as Aby Slender on all occasions cries,
“ Oh ! sweet Anne Page !”

—the cure of such a lunatic at that
time of day, was usually effected by
the clumsy operation of cramming a
purse full of hard guineas down the
throat of the patient. Though this
ceremony was performed in so private
a place as the *closet*, for the purpose of
secrecy, neither doctor nor patient be-
ing willing to divulge the nostrum,
yet it was soon found to be liable to
great inconvenience. The patient's
stomach was apt to be overloaded with
so large a Galenical dose; his belly
was observed to swell on his quitting
the physician's apartment; his limbs
appeared faltering, as if they labour-
ed under the pressure of some unusual
weight; and, in short, his very coun-
tenance shewed evident symptoms of
the violent operation he had just un-
der-

dergone. Once indeed the matter approached still nearer to a demonstration; for as the patient marched forth, having just swallowed his bolus, before he had well got out from the closet-door, the purse by some strange accident burst in his thorax, and with an unlucky hiccup he threw up a guinea, which rolled clinking along all the way down the stair-case, telling every body as it passed the story of the cure. Since this ugly detection, the Galenical process has been pretty much discontinued, and various methods have from time to time been discovered, by several ingenious persons, who have been occasionally employed by the doctor in his laboratory, of extracting all the virtues of the metal with the help of alembics of many different species, and administering the essence thus chymically prepared in the most secret, as well as speedy and effectual manner. This modern

modern mode of practice gives such general satisfaction, that the doctor's business has increased, since the time of his adopting it, even beyond his most sanguine expectations. Hardly one man of note can be pointed out in the three kingdoms, who is not now, or has not been, at some time or other, under his care: some over and over again—whether it be that the distemper has something aguish in its nature, or that it is not always radically cured by a single dose, nor indeed by any definite number. It is remarked, that all those who have once tasted of this essence, preserve a most immoderate liking to it for the remainder of their lives, which rises in a more than geometrical progression as they draw near to a close: and it is shrewdly suspected that many have counterfeited the disease, merely for the sake of the remedy. Besides, almost every day, some one or other amongst those inge-

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nious artists, whom the doctor retains to assist him in preparing and administering his potions, throughout the extensive circuit of his practice, hits off some new improvement, to render them more palatable, or more efficacious—and whereof he generally tries the first experiment on himself. Indeed, to such an exquisitely delicious quintessence of sweets is the medicine thereby become now subtilized, that flesh and blood cannot resist the temptation, and there is no doubt but by far the greatest quantities of it are consumed by the operators themselves. The doctor's FRIENDS, in consequence, begin to be alarmed, lest this insatiable *Chrysomeania* amongst his servants, added to the numberless demands from without doors, should in the end destroy his practice, though so flourishing at present, by entirely exhausting the stamina of those ingredients

dients from which his *aurum potabile* is distilled.

THUS far had I proceeded in the month of February, when certain avocations, unimportant and uninteresting to the public, stopped the progress of my pen ; or rather, I should say, threw the ink that flows from it into a different channel. Having once more a little leisure, and hating to leave any thing, however frivolous, unfinished, I resume the sacred weapon, with unabated eagerness, to exercise it in the cause of justice and of truth.

THE foremost figures that press upon my imagination, now that I turn my thoughts once more to the pension-list of Ireland, are those of Jeremiah Dyson and Thomas Bradshaw, Esquires, marching boldly up under the

united auspices of Fitzroy and North, and either arrogating a conspicuous niche in it to himself.—Joy ! Joy ! to you both, good firs ! enter freely, and occupy. The labourer, we are told, is worthy of his *hire* ; and labourers, indeed, you have been, and hard labourers too, in one of the dirtiest vineyards in Christendom.—

I THINK it not improbable that this *par nobile* * *mercenariorum* may soon be joined by the trimming Fitzherbert, when at some nodding moment he shall lose that nice equilibrium, which for a series of years he has so industriously and so cautiously maintained, and slide off from the BOARD. 'Twould be pity to send his harmlessness, totally unprovided, to graze upon the common—when a few Irish hundreds would sufficiently ena-

* Upon looking into Ainsworth, I find “*mercenarius*” the only Latin word for “*pensioner*.”

ble him to keep going on in his ordinary rounds.—

IT is not the dis-pensioning of Thomas or Jeremy, any more than it is the dis-placing of Henry or Frederick, that is the object of these *un-party-tinged* lucubrations. Unless the axe be laid to the root, there is nothing to be gained by lopping off rotten branches, while

— *uno avulso non deficit alter*
Aureus, et simili frondescit Virga Metallo.

IN all our general constitutional distresses, we most naturally look up to our gracious sovereign for relief; in full confidence of obtaining from his native benignity, as well as his just sense of his duty, as the father of his people, a ready compliance with every reasonable prayer. But here, alas! his power is inadequate, not extending to annuitants for years, or for
lives.

lives. Besides, mercy being avowedly his darling attribute, I would spare his humanity the pain, did his prerogative even extend so far, of stripping a set of miserable wretches at once of their stipends, however wantonly or wickedly conferred upon them at first, by his ministers, and those of his royal ancestors.

To our lords and our commons we may indeed make application.—But I will whisper to you, my countrymen, what we may do full as well—e'en let it alone. Depend upon it that, for divers weighty reasons and causes thereunto them moving, and, though shrewdly guessed at by us, best known to themselves, they would treat your application with — the contempt it would deserve.

WHAT redress then? What remedy? How save our constitution from
being

being finally swallowed up by this voraginous gulph of Hibernian dependence?—You have already named it. Where you find the disease, there seek for its cure. Poisons and their antidotes grow commonly together. 'Ere twelve moons more are wasted, wasted, (emphatically wasted, I fear) will be the biennial supply granted to government in the last session of the parliament of our sister kingdom. Administration may change its colour; yet wants another essential property of the chamæleon. Administration may, I say, change its colour; yet cannot possibly change its food. Money will be moved for, money must be had, when the next session of parliament commences in Ireland. The sole power of originating money-bills is in the commons. The commons of Ireland have asserted that right. To such assertion their late untimely prorogation is owing — a prorogation which,

which, as I hear, has precluded them from providing for many capital objects, respecting the internal welfare of their country.—Still, however, they must meet, or administration is unhinged; which can no more go on without money, than Mr. Moore's machine can go on without horses. Yet I know they boast as loudly as ever Mr. Moore did. But as time has fairly detected the one, let common sense, by anticipation, detect the other. They talk, I know, of œconomizing so frugally as to carry on all the manœuvres of government by the means of certain hereditary revenues long since granted in perpetuity to the crown, aided by certain additional duties of a more modern date.

* Such, I am well assured, has been
their

* The policy of this deception is obvious, and now thread-bare---to lull patriotism in security, and put watchfulness to sleep.---But some people seem born
with

their constant talk, whenever they apprehended a formidable opposition; and, notwithstanding, so soon as they came to the point, that is, so soon as the parliament was assembled, they have always pushed for extraordinary supplies tooth and nail, and by * hook or by crook have found means to obtain them.—Yet still, in a certain light, perhaps they speak truth: perhaps all

with a fatality stamped upon them, to be gulled over and over by the same stale trick of the same dull performers, in despite of reiterated detection and shame.

* As it is probable that all my readers may not be acquainted with the origin of this proverbial expression, I will take the present opportunity to explain it. Hook and Crook were the names of two of our judges at the beginning of the last century. They were both men of eminence in their profession, but not more remarkable for any thing than for the perpetual diversity of opinion that prevailed between them upon the seat of justice. Be the case what it would, every suitor was sure to have either Hook or Crook of his side.—How an artful ministry, or an arbitrary court, might play off two such spirits against each other on the bench, and what sinister advantage might be taken of their differences, I will leave to imagination.

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the *salutary* measures of government might be really carried on without incumbering our fellow subjects of Ireland with any new impost. But we well know administration is always incumbered: we well know the duties of their several departments do not form their *only*—would I could even say they formed their *principal* concern. There are always hungry creatures to be provided for, and such creatures as perhaps do not always do much honour to their creators. From what little insight I have had opportunity to gain into the subject, I do firmly believe that the meanest and the most abject reptiles are the most likely to claim the provident attention of ——— (to save the trouble of description) ——— of reptiles like themselves.

COURT-REPTILES there are, however, to be provided for on the establishment—

blishment, whether they be of the higher or lower order: and for such provision new grants must be made.

Good gentlemen of Ireland! Be so good as to close your purse-strings---at least not to open them for such miscreants as these. You have very lately vindicated your dominion over the purse of your nation. Vindicate now your dominion over yourselves. Be not led---Be not duped---Be not cajoled, into superabundant generosity. ---In short, let your next money-bill contain a virtual abolition of pensions, by taxing them, (instead of a fifth part, as you have already taxed those of all absentees) by taxing them, I say, at once to their full annual value. Tack such a saving clause biennially to your money-bill---and what power shall dare to attempt a separation?---

AN exception or two, indeed, should you be inclined to make, in favour of transcendent merit, where you can find such on your list, in the name of justice and generosity make it. Otherwise, tack to your money-bill at your next session, and continue it constantly *toties quoties*, a tax of twenty shillings in the pound upon all pensions on your establishment, in general terms: retaliate, in some sort, the common ministerial trick of stifling a salutary proposition in its birth by the dead weight of a tame majority thrown into the scale of a previous question. Thus you will confer the most essential benefit on the two sister kingdoms, whose interests are, as their affections should be, mutual, by effectually eradicating these noxious weeds of despotic corruption, even after they have seemed to take the deepest root in your soil.

The

Pension-List of Ireland. 53

The Editor thinks it proper to annex the

L I S T.

A List of pensions now in being on the civil establishment, granted for lives and years, and how many, and those which were granted during pleasure, with the times of their commencement, returned to the honourable House of Commons, pursuant to their order of Veneris, 3d Novembris, 1769.

Sums		Term.
£. 50	CATHERINE TALBOT,	Dec. 17,
	1706	Pleasure
750	Lady Kilmanseg,	April 15, 1719 Life
500	The same as viscountess dowager	
	Howe, an addition,	March 24,
	1752	Pleasure
100	Countess of Roscommon,	April 29,
	1723	Pleasure
150	Addition,	Oct. 1, 1746 ditto
30	Rev. Michael Sandys, under library-	
	keeper, Oct. 16, 1767	Pleasure
200	Representative of Charles Hooper and	
	Philip Martin, Dec. 15, 1726	
	Until 2000l. be paid at	
	one payment	
400	David Mitchell, in trust for Mary	
	Williams, alias West, daughter of	
	lord	

Sums

Term.

	lord chancellor West, Feb. 9, 1726	
	Pleasure. New trustees	
£. 60	Manon Senry de Oliviet, Establishment, 1727	Pleasure. New trust.
300	Alexander, earl of Antrim, and Arthur Trevor, esq; in trust for the son and daughters of William Fleming, esq; commonly called lord Slane, March 31, 1731	Pleasure. New trustees.
200	Viscount Strangford, Sept. 25, 1733	Pleasure. New trustees
50	Oluff Muller, minister of a congregation of German protestants in Dublin, Dec. 20, 1739	Pleasure
4600	Executors of lord Harrington, Oct. 30, 1740	New trustees
		31 years from Midsummer, 1740
50	John Lewis Scoffier, first French minister of the united congregations of St. Patrick's and St. Mary's, Dublin, Jan. 13, 1740	Pleasure
50	Charles Lewis de Villette, second minister, Jan. 13, 1740	Pleasure
		400

Pension-List of Ireland. 55

Sums	Term.
£. 400 Lady Cecilia Isab. Finch, May 11, 1742	31 years from Lady- day, 1742
300 Earl of Meath, July 26, 1742	Pleasure
200 Addition, April 6, 1753	ditto
400 Representative of William Lock, esq. assignee of lord Southwell, July 29, 1755	31 years from April 5, 1755
100 Sarah, viscountess dowager Doneraile, July 26, 1742	Pleasure
100 Margaret, first viscountess dowager Mayo, July 26, 1742	Pleasure
100 Countess of Brandon, Nov. 11, 1742	Pleasure
300 Represent. of Mary Louisa baron. de Steinberg, Aug. 15, 1743	31 years from Christmas, 1742
600 John, lord Monson, and John Arscott, esq; in trust for Anne, lady Yonge, Jan. 31, 1743	31 years from Christmas, 1743
100 William Sharman, esq; in trust for Nicholas and Margaret Netterville, chil-	

Sums

Term.

	children of Luke Netterville, esq;	
	dec. July 18, 1744	Pleasure
£. 100	Representative of Sir Standish Hart- stonge, in trust for the children of Price Hartstonge, esq; deceased, Aug. 30, 1744	Pleasure
100	Arthur Dawson, esq; in trust for the children of Henry Hamilton, dec. Aug. 30, 1744	Pleasure
250	Earl of Cavan, July 18, 1744	ditto
150	Addition, March 26, 1746	ditto
200	Alex. Nesbitt, esq; July 18, 1744	ditto
100	Addition, Feb, 21, 1748	ditto
30	Louise de Perse, Jan. 27, 1745	ditto
40	Michael Clancy,	ditto ditto
40	Marian de Bonvillette, ditto	ditto
30	Habel Towle, and Richard her son, March 26, 1746	Pleasure
500	Dublin Society, March 26, 1746	ditto
800	Anne Palmer, now Finch, July 29, 1746	To her and Edward Finch her husband for their lives
200	Addition, Aug. 15, 1751	ditto ditto

Pension-List of Ireland. 57

Sums	Term.
£. 100 Right hon. Nath. Clements, in trust for the children of John Clements, dec. Aug. 7, 1746	Pleasure
19:5 Cornet Daniel Gervais, Oct. 1, 1746	Pleasure
200 Gasper Grevenkop; Nov. 7, 1746	Pleasure
200 Addition, Oct. 19, 1761	ditto
36:10 George Malide, Ap. 5, 1748	ditto
30 Eliz. Jephson, May 12, 1748	ditto
200 Frederick Hamilton, viscount Boyne, Feb. 21, 1748	Pleasure
36:10 Peter Carnac, one of the sons of captain Peter Carnac, Feb. 21, 1748	Pleasure
36:10 Isaac Carnac, the like, Feb. 21, 1748	Pleasure
1200 Represent. of Augustus Schutz, esq; May 8, 1749	31 years from Lady-day, 1749
100 Dame Levina St. Leger, April 12, 1750	Pleasure
100 Addition, July 22, 1760	ditto
150 Bridget Gunning, Ap. 12, 1750	ditto
150 Addition, Sept. 22, 1757	ditto

Sums	Term.
£. 100 Jane Ponsonby, April 12, 1750	Pleasure
100 Addition, July 22, 1760	ditto
100 Cath. Eliz. Proby, April 12, 1750	ditto
54:15 Mary Gervais, ditto	ditto
36:10 Sarah De le Poir, ditto	ditto
54:15 Margaret and Charlotte De la Bouchatier, and survivor, April 12, 1750	Pleasure
1000 Christian Shroder, Dec. 15, 1750	Pleasure
1000 Addition, May 1, 1767	ditto
200 Miss Mary & Miss Henrietta O'Brien, and survivor, April 6, 1753	Pleasure
150 Alderman Hans Baillie of Dublin, in trust for the widow and children of Richard Annesley, clerk, deceased, April 6, 1753	Pleasure
130 Rev. Peter Chaigneau, and Henrietta Hassard, in trust for the children of the late David Chaigneau, esq; Oct. 24, 1763	New trustees
100 William Moleworth, esq; April 6, 1753	Pleasure
100 Addition, Aug. 14, 1758	ditto
	100

Pension-List of Ireland. 59

Sums	Term.
£. 100 Isaac Drury, esq; April 6, 1753	Pleasure
100 Elizabeth Wynne, widow of the late lieutenant colonel John Wynne, April 6, 1753	Pleasure
100 Representative of Sir Arthur Newcomen, bart. in trust for the sole and separate use of Mrs. Catherine Coote, April 6, 1753	Pleasure
100 Right hon. lady Ann Daly, April 6, 1753	Pleasure
80 Mrs. Betteworth, widow of the late serjeant Betteworth, April 6, 1753	Pleasure
40 Mrs. Eliz. Spittall, April 6, 1753	Pleasure
27:10 — Mills, daughter of — Galliardy, April 6, 1753	Pleasure
30 Jane Pain, and Eliz. her daughter and survivor, Ap. 6, 1753	Pleasure
200 Francis, lord Hawley, Sept. 12, 1753	Pleasure
500 John Cowper, gent. Dec. 11, 1753	
	30 years from Midsummer, 1753

Sums		Term.
£.800	John Roberts, esq; June 3, 1754	Life
200	Anne Roberts, daughter of Philip and Anne Roberts, Nov. 21, 1754,	Pleasure
150	Mary Hamilton, and Anne and Mary her daughters and survivors, Feb. 21, 1755	Pleasure
100	Mrs. Mary Gethin, Feb. 21, 1755	Pleasure
50	Catherine Bayly, widow, Feb. 21, 1755	Pleasure
400	George Hamilton, esq; Feb. 21, 1755	Pleasure
100	Mrs. Elizabeth Cowper, Feb. 21, 1755	Pleasure
50	Behj. Victor, gent. Feb. 21, 1755	Pleasure
18:5	Magdal. Marianne, and Guideda de Avelein, and survivors, Feb. 21, 1755	Pleasure
63:17:6	Margaret Therond, Feb. 21, 1755	Pleasure
200	Dame Jane Lambard, May 7, 1755	Pleasure
		20000

Pension-List of Ireland. 61

Sums	Term.
£. 2000	Sir Thomas Robinson, knight of the Bath, now lord Grantham, Oct. 29, 1755 His life and Tho. and Fred, his sons and survivors
70	Charles Usher, esq; in trust for Harr. Molesworth, Jan. 15, 1756 Life
70	Ditto, in trust for Lou. Molesworth, Jan. 15, 1756 Life
70	Ditto, in trust for Eliz. Molesworth, Jan. 15, 1756 Life
2000	Representative of the late earl of Shan- non, April 13, 1756 31 years from Lady- day, 1756
400	Mr. Thomas Bouchier, May 4, 1756 Pleasure
300	Mr. Ralph Gore, May 4, 1756 ditto
100	Mr. George Walker, ditto ditto
1200	George, earl of Cholmondeley, July 16, 1756 Pleasure
2500	To him more, Aug. 20, 1757 Life
800	Count. of Waldegrave, ditto ditto
	5000

Sums	Term.
£. 5000	Francis, earl of Hertford, and John, lord Berkeley, in trust for Mary, princess of Hesse, July 6, 1758 Her life, and Charles Fred. her sons and survivors
500	Job Staunton Charlton, July 31, 1758 Life
2000	Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Aug. 31, 1758 Life
2000	Addition, June 19, 1767 Pleasure
800	Bellingham Boyle, esq; Sept. 16, 1758 31 years from Midsum. 1758
200	Cath. King, alias Gore, widow, one of the daughters of the late Honor Gore, Aug. 14, 1758 Pleasure
200	John Blennerhassett, of Ballyfeedy, in the county of Kerry, esq; Aug. 14, 1758 Pleasure
200	Guy Moore, of Dublin, esq; Aug. 14, 1758 Pleasure
150	Lucia Agar, Aug. 14, 1758 ditto
200	Sir Paul Crosbie, bart. April 11, 1759 Pleasure
	2000

Pension-List of Ireland. 63

Sums	Term
£. 2000	Sir Edward Hawke, knight of the Bath, and one of the admirals of the royal navy, March 7, 1760 His life, Martin Bladen, and Edw. his sons and survivors
200	Mrs. Anne Berresford, July 22, 1760 Pleasure
300	Charles visc. Ranelagh, July 22, 1760 Pleasure
100	Addition, Oct. 10, 1764 ditto
100	John Paterfon, esq; July 22, 1760 Pleasure
4000	Representative of Amalie Soph. Mariane, countess of Yarmouth, Aug. 18, 1760 31 years from Midsum. 1760
2000	Allen, lord Bathurst, Jan. 8, 1761 Life
500	William Chaigneau, esq; assignee of James, lord Tyrawley, Jan. 8, 1761 31 years from Nov. 29, 1760
1000	St. George Caulfield, esq; March 3, 1761 His life
	500

Sums	Terms
£. 500 Anne Pitt, March 9, 1761	Her life
500 Addition, Sept. 28, 1764	Pleasure
400 Martha, lady Beauclerk, widow of	
Lord Henry Beauclerk, in trust for	
her daughters, Establishment 1761	
	Pleasure
100 Miss Dorothy Naper, ditto	ditto
150 Mrs. Jane Whiting, wid. ditto	ditto
100 Mr. George Cavenagh, ditto	ditto
50 Mr. Robert Taylor, ditto	ditto
100 Thomas Smith, esq; ditto	ditto
200 Edward Nugent, esq; brother to the	
present earl of Westmeath, Estab-	
lishment 1761	Pleasure
200 Mrs. Macartney, ditto	ditto
1000 Princess Amalie, June 25, 1761	
	31 years from
	May 21, 1761
500 Thomas Cumming, gent. Jan. 18,	
1762	31 years from
	Nov. 18, 1761
800 Robert French, esq; Nov. 25, 1761	
	Pleasure
600 John Stear, esq; assignee of Philip	
Francis, esq; November 10, 1762	
	31 years from
	Sept. 16, 1763

Pension-List of Ireland. 65

Sums		Term.
£. 300	Anne O'Hara, of Greenwich, Nov. 10, 1762	Life
200	Mrs. Em. Maria Maturin, April 19, 1763	Pleasure
200	Henry Shears, esq; ditto	ditto
200	Richard Sandys, esq; ditto	ditto
150	Mr. William Jephson ditto	ditto
100	Mr. Matt. Pennefather ditto	ditto
100	William Rochfort, esq; ditto	ditto
30	Mrs. Archer, widow of capt. Archer	ditto ditto
100	Penelope Victor ditto	ditto
200	Anne Wilmot ditto	ditto
200	Margaret Melvill ditto	ditto
200	Robert Birch, assignee of Charles O'Hara, esquire, June 11, 1763 31 years from Lady-day, 1763	
50	William Green, esq; April 20, 1763 Pleasure	
1200	Sir William Yorke, bart. May 31, 1763	His Life
500	Melchior Guydickens, May 31, 1763 His Life	

Sums	Term.
£. 150 Thomas Monck, esq; assignee of Henry Mitchell, esq; assignee of Dudley Crosby, esq; May 31, 1763	31 years from Lady-day, 1763
130 Executors of William, earl of Ble- sington, in trust for Harriet Molef- worth, May 17, 1763	Pleasure
130 Ditto, in trust for Louisa Molefworth, May 17, 1763	Pleasure
130 Ditto, in trust for Eliz. Molefworth, May 17, 1763	Pleasure
100 Mr. — Hellen, June 15, 1763	ditto
1000 George Charles, esq; July 15, 1763	31 years from Lady-day, 1763
100 John, duke of Bedford, in trust for Mary Fitzpatrick, Aug. 26, 1763	Life
100 Ditto, in trust for Louisa Fitzpatrick, Aug. 26, 1763	Life
100 Ditto, in trust for Richard Fitzpa- trick, Aug. 26, 1763	Life
100 Ditto, in trust for Harriet Vernon, Aug. 26, 1763	Life
	100

Pension-List of Ireland. 67

Sums.	Term.
£. 100 John, duke of Bedford, in trust for Caroline Vernon, Aug. 26, 1763	Life
100 Ditto, in trust for Elizabeth Vernon, Aug. 26, 1763	Life
500 William Chaigneau, esq; assignee of Edward Weston, esq; August 26, 1763	31 years from Midsum. 1763
5000 Geo. Dunk, earl of Halifax, John, earl of Sandwich, and Geo. Gren- ville, esq; in trust for princess Au- gusta, Mar. 29, 1764	Life
500 Charles, duke of Richmond, in trust for lady Louisa Mary Lenox, wife of lord George Henry Lenox, May 24, 1764	Pleasure
250 Philip, visc. Strangford, in trust for his two daughters, Sept. 28, 1764	Pleasure
400 Laurence Brodrick, clerk, in trust for Mrs. Catherine Bathurst, Dec. 3, 1764	Pleasure
450 Eliz. Mordaunt, wife of John Mor- daunt, esq; Mar. 15, 1765	Pleasure

Sums

Term.

£. 200 Frances Loftus, wife of the hon.

Henry Loftus, June 1, 1765,

Pleasure, from

Lady-day, 1765

200 George Whitelock, son of maj. Carle-

ton Whitelock, June 1, 1765,

Pleasure, from

Dec. 5, 1764

400 William Baillie, esq; June 1, 1765

Pleasure, from

Michaelm. 1764

100 Eleonora Symmet, wid. of Rob. Sym-

mer, esq; June 1, 1765 Pleasure,

from the death

of Robert her

husband, 19th

June, 1763

300 Henry Keppel, esq; April 19, 1766

Pleasure, from

Lady-day, 1766

1500 Charles, baron Camden, Sept. 11,

1766

Life, to commence

from the determina-

tion of his office of

Chancellor, to cease

when

Pension-List of Ireland. 69

Sums

Term.

when his son John
Jefferys Pratt, be-
comes one of the
four tellers of the
Exchequer

£. 800 Robert Marshall, esq; May 1, 1767

Pleasure

3000 William Henry, duke of Gloucester,

May 1, 1767 Pleasure, from

Jan. 5, 1767

3000 Henry Frederick, duke of Cumber-

land, May 1, 1767 Pleasure, from

Jan. 5, 1767

100 Mrs. Mary Cottorell, Jan. 26, 1768,

Pleasure, from

Jan. 5, 1768

100 Mrs. Elizabeth Magdalen Foye, Jan.

26, 1768 Pleasure, from

Jan. 5, 1768

100 Isabella Montgomery, Ap. 26, 1768

Pleasure, from

Jan. 5, 1768

50 Elizabeth Harrison, ditto ditto

50 Anna Helena Heatly, ditto ditto

Sums

Term.

£. 100	Marg. Warre, wife of John Warre, merchant, June 7, 1768	Pleasure, fr. May 21, 1768
50	Barbara Wight, alias Mitchell, wid. and Frances Mitchell, spinster; June 25, 1768	Pleasure, from Feb. 2, 1767
50	Vinchon Desvoeux, minister of the French church at Portarlinton; June 25, 1768	Pleasure, from Sept. 8, 1767
200	Mary Hufley, wid. of James Hufley; June 29, 1768	Pleasure, from Sept. 29, 1767
400	John lord Courcy, baron of Kinsale; June 29, 1768	Pleasure, from Sept. 29, 1767
1000	Earl of Carrick, ditto	ditto
200	Mrs. Lucy Waite, wife of Thomas Waite, esq; June 29, 1768	Pleasure, fr. Sept. 29, 1767
50	Mrs. Cath. Dykes, Octob. 18, 1768	Pleasure, from Mich. 1768

800

Penson-List of Ireland. 71

Sums	Term.
£.800	Arthur Dawson, esq; Nov. 15, 1768 Pleasure, from Nov. 25, 1768
200	Frances Benson, Ap. 28, 1769 Pleas. fr. Lady-day, 1769
300	Jane Jephson, June 6, 1769 Pleasure, fr. Christm. 1768
£.81096:7:6	

Henry Meredyth, Deputy Auditor General,

A List

A List of the pensions now in being on the military establishment of Ireland, distinguishing those that have been granted for lives, and for how many lives; and those that have been granted for years, and for what terms; and those that have been granted during pleasure, and when those pensions respectively commenced, whether in possession or reversion,

Sums	Term.
£. 182:10	JAMES O'BRYEN, esq; Jan. 1,
1738	Pleasure
200	Capt. John Graydon, Mar. 25, 1763
	Pleasure
100	Mrs. Catherine Weller, ditto ditto
200	Capt. Richard Fitzgerald, Dec. 25,
1754	Pleasure
100	Capt. Geo. Johnston, Oct. 10, 1757
	Pleasure
85:3:4	Nicholas Kellaway, August 24,
1758	Pleasure
100	Mrs. Marg. Whitney, by the estab-
	lishment, Oct. 25, 1760 Pleasure
600	Lt. C. R. Clark, pat. Oct. 25, 1760
	Life
	200

Pension-List of Ireland. 73

Sums		Term.
£. 200	Mrs. Cath. Stuart, widow, during pleasure, for her own maintenance, and for the maintenance and education of her three children, Frances Stuart, Jane Stuart, and Amelia Stuart, by the establishment, Oct. 25, 1760	
182:10	Captain Pierce Butler, July 30, 1762	Pleasure
100	Jn. Lyons, esq; and Mary Lyons, his daughter, Mar. 25, 1763	ditto
150	Annabella M'Culloch, ditto	ditto
182:10	Captain Jerome Noble, June, 24, 1763	Pleasure
50	Lieut. Thomas Stannus, June 24, 1764	Pleasure
100	Mrs. Letitia Moleworth, March 1, 1765	Pleasure
200	Mrs. Dorothea Fowke, March 30, 1765	Pleasure
50	Mrs. Elizabeth Houghton, Feb. 17, 1766	Pleasure
80	Nicholas Cowfe, March 26, 1766	Pleasure
100	Mrs. Anne Cliffe, ditto	ditto

L

200

Sums	Terms
£. 200 Mrs. Anne Lyndon, and Helena Lyndon, and the survivor of them, March 26, 1766	Pleasure
273:15 Major Lewis Marcell, May 23, 1766	Pleasure
70 Edward Candler, Septem. 30, 1766	Pleasure
30 Lieut. Thomas Stannus, additional pension, Sept. 30, 1766	Pleasure
300 Thomas Coote, esq; April 6, 1768	Pleasure
100 Anne Grant, June 30, 1769	ditto
100 Theo. Desbrisay, and Magdalen his wife, and the survivor of them, Nov. 8, 1768	Pleasure
100 Lieut. James Ashe, Nov. 8, 1768	Pleasure
£. 4136:8:4	

Richard Robertson, Deputy Master-master-
general.

F I N I S.

